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No. 16927

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15 1917.

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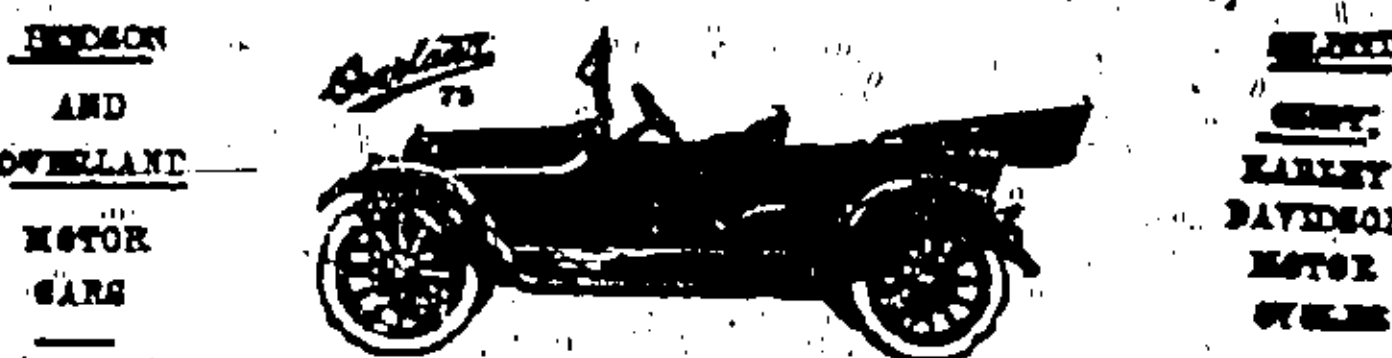
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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG FISH WAI, Manager.

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THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIGHTING IN
FLANDERS.

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters mentions that during the recent attack, our men collected a considerable quantity of German body armour. The prisoners explain that owing to the heaviness of the armour and the swampiness of the ground, the men usually discarded the armour. There have been cases where armoured Germans have disappeared in the mud. A satisfactory feature of the recent fighting in Flanders is our counter battery work. Owing to transport difficulties, the Germans collect large quantities of shells round their batteries and our gunners constantly hit those dumps. The enemy gunner prisoners complain of the "great increase in premature explosions and bursts in the bore and that their batteries and many guns are the worse for wear. The correspondent adds that although this has not yet assumed great proportions, it is a vital matter and not the least significant of the many signs that the Germans are beginning to wane under the tremendous tax on their resources.

FIGHTING AEROPLANES AS WEAPONS OF ASSAULT.

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters states:—A remarkable instance of the facility with which the French fighting aeroplanes transform themselves into weapons of assault against infantry, was furnished by the 35 hours' battle on August 10/11, in the trenches to the north-west of St. Quentin. A night attack by "stormtroopers" to the east of the village of Faye, enabled the enemy to capture a front line of a width of 600 yards. Counter-attacks finally expelled the enemy on the evening of August 11.

During this fighting the French fighting aeroplanes continually swept over the ground, flying very low and pouring a constant hail of bullets upon the trenches.

An Army Order says: During our counter-attacks powerful squadrons of aeroplanes engaged the enemy, seconding the infantry with a courage, everybody admired. The planes came back from the battle riddled with bullets. Since the battle some of the aeroplanes have been engaging the enemy in co-operation with our infantry. It is no new thing, but they have probably never been engaged in hand fighting in such numbers and in such a systematic manner on such a narrow front. Moreover, while fighting the Germans in the trenches the aviators have brilliantly discharged their ordinary duty of keeping the French command informed of the progress of the battle.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 14.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's reports:—
"We carried out raids to the north-east of Gouzeaucourt and the east of Vermelles. We repulsed a raid to the north of Roex.
The enemy's artillery was more active at Ypres and Lombray."

THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, Aug. 14.
A French communiqué states:—
Both aeroplanes were active in Belgium. Reconnaissance parties penetrated the German lines at different points to the north-west of them."

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 14.
The Silver Market is firm with buyers.

THE POPE AND PEACE.

CONCRETE TERMS INVITED.

ROME, Aug. 14.
The Pope has addressed a Note to belligerents and neutrals again appealing for peace and inviting the belligerents to state concrete peace terms in order to facilitate a preliminary understanding.

M. KERENSKY'S REPLY TO THE KING'S MESSAGE.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 14.
M. Kerensky, replying to the message sent by King George, has telegraphed as follows:—
"On behalf of the Provisional Government and of the Russian people, I express to His Majesty their gratitude for the message of goodwill on the threshold of the fourth year of the war. I am certain that the Russian people will find the necessary strength to surmount the grave trials of the present time and to conduct the war to an end worthy of the terrible sacrifices made by every nation that is struggling for Right versus Might."

THE HENDERSON INCIDENT.

LONDON, Aug. 14.
The general feeling is that Mr. Henderson's speech was involved and unconvincing. Although no slur is cast upon his motives, a Radical Lobbyist says that the majority of the Members of the House of Commons considered that he dealt too much with points of detail. The opinion of the House is undoubtedly in favour of Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Henderson's statement that he did not receive M. Kerensky's telegram until after the Conference, is somewhat obscure, as other passages clearly show that he knew of the change in the attitude of the Russian Government. However, this point is regarded as a misunderstanding which in no way changes the main contentions.

Mr. Will Thorne, M.P., interviewed by the Daily Chronicle stated that he was of the opinion that Mr. Henderson's explanation was weaker than most people expected.

The Daily Mail, like other papers, is convinced that British Labourites will not be affected by passing personal controversies, but will continue to devote their whole power to the single end of victory.

The Executive of the Labour Party met at the House of Commons yesterday evening. Mr. Henderson being present. It was agreed to meet again in the morning to consider the circumstances of Mr. Henderson's resignation. This meeting will be followed by a joint meeting of the Executive and Labour Members.

It is reported that some of the Trade Unions are considering moving amendments at the Conference on August 21, suggesting the reversal of last Friday's decision. It is noted that in this connection that the Secretary of the Brass Workers' Society has made the following statement:—
"We acted on Mr. Henderson's advice because we considered that he had full information regarding Russia; otherwise, our decision would have been entirely different."

BRITISH DESTROYER MINED.

LONDON, Aug. 14.
The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer was mined and sunk in the North Sea.

The Captain, two officers and 43 men were saved.

(Continued on Page 2)

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

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The Leading Chinese Political and
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INTIMATIONS

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE
No. 1 HONGKONG Y.A.D.

An examination on "First Aid" will be held by Dr. MACLEAN GIBSON at the Helena May Institute on THURSDAY, 16th instant at 10 A.M.
W. WILKINSON,
Acting Adjutant & Honorary Secretary.
Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2025

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THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$2.00 per share will be paid to all shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 13, 1917. 2041

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1917, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling per share, is payable on and after MONDAY the 13th day of August. Currents at the Office of the Corporation where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 11, 1917. 2028

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) per share for account 1917, will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2026

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IN ACCORDANCE with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1917, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 13th instant.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th instant, BOTH DAYS inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 10, 1917. 2024

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

THESE EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, December 10th, 1917.
Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any time where a sufficient number of Candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before September 2nd, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong.
The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 2nd, 1917.

Four Cash Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that Candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.
Candidates who secure cash prizes must enter the University on January 2nd, 1918, and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917.
Hongkong, August 9, 1917. 2022

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNER BEEF
AND
CORNER PORK.

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Cigarettes



THE CIGARETTE WITH THE PEDIGREE

IF YOU SMOKE A PIPE, OF COURSE YOU SMOKE "CAPSTAN NAVY CUT"

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT,
K.C.V.O.
CHAIRMAN OF IRISH CONVENTION.

Sir Horace Plunkett, the founder of the Irish co-operative movement, and who has been unanimously elected Chairman of the Irish Convention has been some sixty years ago at Dunsany Castle, County Meath. He was the younger brother of the 10th Baron Dunsany, and is the uncle of the present peer, who is a soldier and a poet. "A lean man of middle height, courteous and dignified," says Mr. George Moore, "his well-defined oval face, his scanty beard, and his eyes pleasantly grey and peopled."

There are many people—though Mr. George Moore is not among them—who without hesitation would name Sir Horace the greatest of living Irishmen. "Certainly an Irishman has a finer reputation with the foreigner for disinterested statesmanship. The English Press without distinction of politics—Conservative, Liberal, Socialist—champions his aims. He has the ear of the leaders of both the great British parties. By independent publicists Sir Horace is equally admired; Fabians, Guild Socialists and Syndicalists vie with each other in praising that achievement, the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society (I.A.O.S. for short), which represents the lifework of Sir Horace. So it is abroad; American and Continental students of Irish affairs, from Mr. Roosevelt downward, combine to commend the economic propagandist of the I.A.O.S. Nor is Sir Horace by any means without honour in his own country. Even in Ireland he has devoted followers; but there alone we hear discordant voices. "The citizens of Athens," said Mr. T. W. Russell on a notorious occasion, "wielded of hearing Aristides called the Just." And some Nationalists are made suspicious by the very fact of Sir Horace Plunkett's popularity and influence with the "English." The work of Sir Horace for Ireland seems to have been in its origin philanthropic. He is among those who believe in the possibilities of increasing the happiness of life upon this planet. When wandering as a boy over his father's estates, he said to himself (so the story goes), "Since it is uncertain that there is another life, people should be assured of a better time in this one." He bought a ranch in America and "made good" then returned to Ireland, stimulated by his transatlantic experiences, and more convinced than ever that the lot of his countrymen on the land could be improved. In the midst he entered

Parliament as a Unionist member for South County Dublin, but it was hardly his purpose to promote a certain set of political views. He wanted rather to be in touch with British statesmanship. "An invigilant fellow," says Mr. George Moore, "and he inveigled Gerald Balfour, and Gerald Balfour inveigled his brother and his brother inveigled the Ministry, and the end of this inveigling was the grant of one hundred and seventy pounds a year to found a Department of Agriculture and Art in Ireland." The Balfours hoped "to kill Home Rule by kindness." The member for South Dublin became Vice-President of the new Department, and proceeded, in accordance with his promise, to organise his work on non-political lines. The "spoils system" was ignored, and although the Unionists were in office, a Catholic and a Home Ruler was appointed salaried secretary of the Department. This outraged the sentiments of the Orange party, and Sir Horace lost his seat at the elections of 1900. He continued however, to occupy the post of Vice-President of the Department until the return of the Liberals to power in 1906, when by request of the Nationalists, he was replaced by a Home-Rule-Scotch party politician, Mr. T. W. Russell.

Sir Horace is first and foremost a social reformer. He opposes the Separatist, according to the traditions of his family, "old Lords of the Pale," but he has no objections to Home Rule provided Home Rulers do not interfere with the co-operative programme in agriculture. In his house near Dublin one meets every kind of man, even the party politician. Thither have hastened when on their visits to Ireland all distinguished foreigners: Englishmen and Americans, Frenchmen and Germans, Danes and Belgians; literary men, economists, captains of industry. Sir Horace Plunkett has a particular liking, strange in one who does not profess to be "intellectual," for writers, artists, philosophers. The follower he most values is probably A.E. (Mr. George Russell), the mystical poet who is also editor of the Irish Homestead.

Persistence is one of the most marked of Sir Horace Plunkett's characteristics. He addressed, without being disheartened, fifty meetings in Ireland before a single co-operative society was formed. He

would establish a just measure between self-help and State intervention, and he wishes to create in Ireland a state of mind and a state of things in the midst of which private initiative will be encouraged. His book, "Ireland in the New Century," contained some criticism of the Church of Rome from the "economists" standpoint, and the passages were keenly resented. Another of his favourite texts "Noblesse Oblige," concerns his own class in Ireland, the Anglo-Norman aristocracy, which (as he thinks) might, without prejudice to its political Unionism, take a greater part than actually it does in the rebuilding of the national life. Sir Horace is pugnacious and not averse from the controversy of the newspaper and the platform; but he bears no malice against his adversaries. Better than any theory of economics is his example of public spirit and generosity.

THE SERVICE MAN.

A naval officer having sought the aid of the Court of Appeal in connection with a decision of the Admiralty, the Master of the Rolls in his judgment made these remarks, which are of particular interest nowadays when nearly everybody comes under Service rules. "When a man became a member of the Navy or the Army he subjected himself to a code of law which ousted the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts and provided redress for any grievance. The King's Regulations provided for a redress of grievance, but the plaintiff complained that he could not get damages by such a remedy. That might be so, but the Court had nothing to do with that. In the same way that it was in the public interest that no action could be brought against his Majesty's Judges for anything said or done in the course of their duties, the analogy of the cases decided on naval and military questions showed clearly that the order of the learned Judge was right, and the appeal therefore failed and must be dismissed, with costs."

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"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

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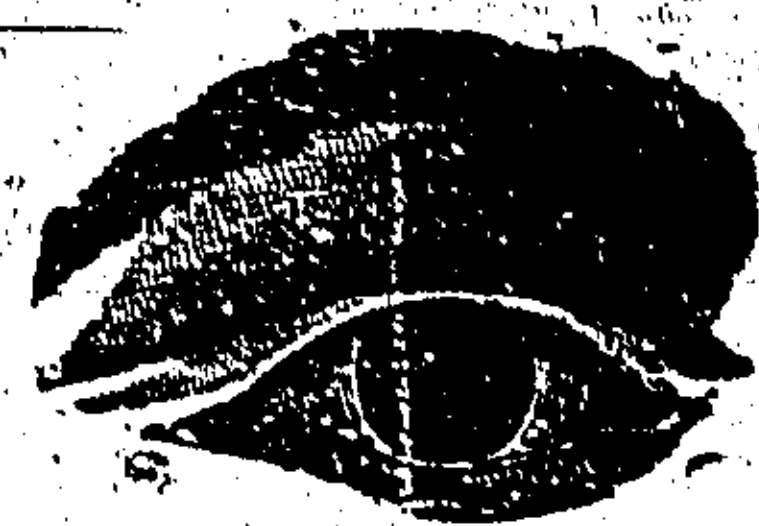
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Public Dock, No. 1, Kowloon	207	10	10	1	
Public Dock, No. 2, Kowloon	207	10	10	1	
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Hongkong September 4, 1915.

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"MILITON" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

THURSDAY,

the 16th August, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTRADES, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., &c.

As follows:—
Two Upholstered Suites, Armchairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electric Plated Ware, etc.

Electric Reading-Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc. Tenuis Poles and Netting.
A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Red Quilts, etc.

Also
One BAROGRAPH in perfect Working Order.
PIANO by The Robinson Piano Co. Collard & Collard, Rosenkrantz, Shiedmayer & Soehne, Stuttgart.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 14, 1917. 2031

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 18th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A FEW LOTS OF BURMA CHEROOTS AND EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Terms:—as usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 14, 1917. 2031

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 18th August, 1917, at 10.45 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A CENSIMENT OF

Single and Double Bed Sheets, Turkish Towels, Bath Sheets, Quilts, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, Blankets, Ladies' Dress Lengths, Ladies' Underwear, Handkerchiefs.

Also
A few lots of Kinkosan Tea Sets in case Kinkosan Vases, Japanese Tea Sets, Large and Small, Brass Jardinieres, Brass Finger Bowls, Vases, Electric Lamps, Rose Bowls, Flower Vases, Gent's Walking Sticks, and several dozen bottles of Florida Water.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 14, 1917. 2033

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
ONE 16 BORE HAMMERLESS GUN BY BLAND.

In Good Condition.
Terms:—as usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1679

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. Doo Chuen Kiu, to sell by Public Auction,

on **MONDAY and TUESDAY,** the 20th and 21st August, 1917, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m., at his premises

"The Old Post Office Building," Queen's Road Central,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHINESE PORCELAINS, EMBROIDERIES, KAKEMONOS, CURIOS, &c., &c.

Comprising:—
A large variety of 5-coloured and 3-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and White Vases and Figures, &c., Old Bronzes, including Inlaid Burners of the Sung and Ming Dynasties, Pekinese Cloisonne, Snuff Bottles, Mandarin Plumes and Bells (Amber and Jade-stone), Curved Bamboo Ware, Old Szechow Lacquer Boxes, Silk Embroideries, Kakemonos and Wall Hangings, Jade-stone and Ivory Carvings, &c., &c.

The greater portion of the above stock has recently arrived from the North and includes pieces from the Ming, Kanghi, Yungching, Kienlung, K'ai-ching and Tzong-wong Periods.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On view from Saturday.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 14, 1917. 2032

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

TUESDAY,

the 21st August, 1917, at 11 a.m., at No. 3, Wood Road, Wanchai, (2nd floor),
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c.

contained therein.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Monday, 20th inst. at noon.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 14, 1917. 2033

Don't Worry!
I'm here.

KEATING'S KILLS

BUGS FLEAS MOTHS BEETLES

TINS 3/6

REGAL RECORDS

ACCORDEON SOLOS.

- | | |
|------|--|
| 6990 | Lady Mary Ramsay ... (Recd) |
| | (Highland Fling ...) |
| 6993 | Scottish Medley ... |
| | (North of the Grampians ... (Strathspey) |
| 6974 | (Sword Dance ...) |
| | (Sham Trews ...) |
| 6986 | Mary of Argyll and Horn Pipe |
| | (Eightsome Reel ...) |

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, Des Voeux Road. TEL. 1322.

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

MARTIN'S APOLLO STEEL PILLS

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOURSON.

18, Morrison Hill Road.

HJALMAR BRANTING.

THE MAN WHO CONVENED THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

By HUGO VALLENKVIST.

An intimate character-study of the distinguished Swedish statesman.

A tall, broad-shouldered man, with fine, clear-cut features, dark blue expressive eyes, overshadowed by bushy eyebrows, fair hair of a rather "stand-up" character and a swooping down mustache, both turning slightly grey—this is an attempt at a portrait of the Swedish statesman who is so much in the public eye to-day.

Hjalmar Branting comes of old Swedish stock, and is typically Swedish in both appearance and manner; but on his maternal side he has Italian "blue" blood in his veins, which may account for some of the warmth of expression found in his speech and written word.

Branting has been the chief editor of "Social Demokraten," the principal daily organ of the Swedish Labour Party, since its foundation, and is one of the most prominent journalists of Sweden.

He entered politics almost simultaneously with the new journalism, and became one of the members for Stockholm in the Swedish Riksdag in 1906, being the first Socialist elected to that assembly, which now counts over a hundred Socialist members. He is the leader of the party in and out of Parliament, and it is quite possible that the near future may see him as a member or, indeed, the head of the Government.

A LAYMAN OF MILITARISM.

What interests the British public mostly is, of course, the view that Branting has taken of the world-war, particularly in connection with the so-called Peace Conference in Stockholm.

Let it first be stated that, belonging to a neutral nation, he has been neutral, but he has never concealed his sympathies, which were distinctly pronounced in the language to Belgium which he contributed to "King Albert's Book," and which have found expression many times since then.

What are the aims and ideals of Branting? That is a very difficult question to answer even for one who has had the privilege of a long and intimate friendship with the Swedish statesman. I may, however, say that his ideal is peace on earth and goodwill among all men, a state of things to be arrived at through the advent of social democracy. Therefore, he hates militarism, but he considers that until a general disarmament is possible it is the duty of every country to defend its independence.

The part Branting has played in the recent meetings in Stockholm strikes me as being something similar to that of a physician who sees a lot of patients one after the other. These conferences have, as is known, been conducted separately with each group, so that the opposite sides have never met. Their preliminary character has been clearly stated, and it is still doubtful if they will be followed by a general conference.

BRANTING'S VISITS TO ENGLAND.

Branting certainly wishes for as early a peace as possible, both for the sake of humanity and for the sake of his own country—for Sweden, although neutral, has suffered, and is still suffering, very great hardships on account of the war. But he is by no means a "peace at any price" advocate.

Branting has, together with his wife, who is a brilliant authoress and dramatic critic, visited England several times—twice since the war. During these visits he has met many of the leading politicians and publicists of this country. He likes London very much, and has seen as much of the capital and of English life as the limited time of his stay has permitted.

He has been present at many sittings of the House of Commons, some of them of a rather exciting nature. During the early summer of 1917 I sat beside him in the Public Gallery when a missile (a bag of flour), aimed by a male suffragist at Mr. Asquith, flew right over our heads.

Last summer he was present at a sitting when Mr. Redmond moved the adjournment of the House in connection with the Irish question, and he then heard many interesting speeches. I remember him saying then—and I have seen it stated since in print in his own paper—that he was on that occasion greatly impressed by the speech of Sir Edward Carson, who struck him as a type of the old English Puritan. The present Prime Minister he has heard both in the House and on the platform. He is, generally, very much impressed by the eloquence of English public speakers—a judgment the value of which is not lessened by the fact that he himself is one of the greatest orators in his own country.

Although he is a hard fighter, and never hesitates to strike when necessary, he has such a charming personality that he has many friends amongst his political opponents.

"A GERMAN PEACE."

A PAN-GERMAN PAMPHLET FOR THE TRENCHES.

By GEORGE REKXWICK.

Special Correspondent in Amsterdam of the "Daily Chronicle."

The Pan-Germans, not content with carrying on a vigorous agitation throughout Germany in favour of widespread annexation and huge indemnities, have, with the permission of the military authorities, carried their campaign into the trenches. A pamphlet, "Deutschlands Kuckuck bei einem guten und bei einem schlechten Frieden" (Germany's Future after a good and after a bad Peace), has been written and published by Herr J. F. Lehmann, the well-known Munich publisher, and it has been seized upon by the firebrands as one of their chief propaganda weapons among the soldiers at the front. The author and publisher has given 24,000 copies for distribution among soldiers and civilians; large quantities have been bought by the Imperial Headquarters for the armies; Ludendorff has himself taken some 8,000 copies and War Minister von Stein has gratefully acknowledged receipt of 7,000 copies for various hospitals. The Pan-German Press has hailed the pamphlet with all the exaggerated enthusiasm necessary in these days when referring to anything German in the unhappy Fatherland. It is interesting, therefore, to find out what the German soldier is being told, under such notable auspices, he is fighting for.

Briefly, he is fighting for "a German peace," and a crude and undigested mass of figures is given to show the difference between the two. I cannot here take the reader all through the complicated arithmetical maze which Herr Lehmann has constructed, but the general details of "a German peace" stand out clearly, and these I give. By "a Scheidemann peace" is meant practically the status quo.

WHAT A PAN-GERMAN PEACE WILL MEAN.

Coloured drawings tell us what the populations and would be after the two kinds of peace, and what the Pan-German appetite is, can be noticed. I pick out three countries:—

	Scheidemann	German Peace
Population	42,000,000	42,000,000
Area	220,000 sq. km.	220,000 sq. km.
Colonies	84,811 sq. km.	79,544 sq. km.
German Empire	80.2	45.5

*In millions.

The German Empire, therefore, will be almost doubled in population and its area multiplied by four if the Pan-Germans have their way.

Where is Germany going to get this enormous increase in Imperial domains? A coloured map answers the question.

She is going to take the Baltic provinces, Belgium and the French coast (as far as can be judged from a small map without names), along to Cherbourg, all Central and the greater part of South Africa—a solid block of territory from the Sahara to the Zambesi—and stretching from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean—and scores of cooling-stations, while over Morocco and Tunis she will establish protectorates. The "Allied Central Powers" (Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria) take all the Balkans, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and Arabia, spreading as well into Egypt and the Sudan to link up with German Central Africa somewhere about the Equator. There is also to be, according to Herr Lehmann, an "Extended European Alliance" which will include a landlocked Poland, Italy and her possessions, Spain and Portugal, the northern part of the coast of West Africa, Holland and her colonies, Norway, Sweden and Finland, an Alliance which, together with Great Germany and the United Central Powers, is to form a great bulwark against the "Anglo-Saxon Union."

The "Anglo-Saxon Union" is made up of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand, Canada, Cape Colony and the United States, with a few odd little possessions. Herr Lehmann liberates India from our tyranny. But that is not all, by any means!

SHIPS AND INDENTURES.

The new Germany will want ships, and what is more, she is going to take them. I do not pretend to know how Herr Lehmann arrives at his figures dealing with

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION No. 1, THERAPION No. 2, THERAPION No. 3.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION No. 1, THERAPION No. 2, THERAPION No. 3.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION No. 1, THERAPION No. 2, THERAPION No. 3.

INTIMATIONS

Johnnie Walker: "What do they say?"
Bluesy: "In Splendid Condition—Still Going Strong."
Any reply?

Johnnie Walker: "Just say, 'Same with me!'"

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label" 6 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label" 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label" 12 years old.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

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WATSON'S E THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE
AND MOJI.

THE STEAMSHIP
"GREGORY APCAR,"
having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo by her are notified
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the
goods have left the Godowns, and all
goods remaining undelivered after the
22nd instant, will be subject to rent.
No Five Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, August 15, 1917. 2035

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

10 a.m.—St. John's Ambulance Brigade
(H.K.V.A.D.) Examination at the
Helen May Institute.
12.15 p.m.—British Traders' Insurance
Co's. Extraordinary Meeting.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,
Carpets, Pictures, etc. at
Messrs. Hughes and Houghs.
3 p.m.—Auction of "The Arabian
Night Entertainments" at Messrs.
Hughes and Houghs.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, August 14:
11 a.m.—Auction of Household Furni-
ture, etc. at No. 3, Wood Road,
Wanchai.
Hongkong Ice Co's. interim dividend
due.
FRIDAY, August 17:
Hongkong Rope Co's. interim dividend
due.
MONDAY, August 20:
Kowloon Auction of Kowloon Island
Lot No. 306 at Mr. G. P. Loxton's
Sales Rooms.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communica-
tion addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication but as evidence of good
faith.

All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is
\$36 per annum: per quarter and per month
pro rata.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty
cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as
the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit
50 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland
China Mail" is \$12 per annum: postage
71 per annum extra. Single copies twenty
five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on pages 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 should be
sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be
sent to us not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in
before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be
so timed as to be continued.

Telephone Address: Main Hongkong,
Code: A.B.O. 5th Edition.
Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 20 SHEETS.

30 cents each.

Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at:
The CHINA MAIL LTD.
5, Wyndham Street.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15, 1917.

CHINA DECLARES WAR.

CHINA is now definitely at war with Germany and Austria-Hungary, a Proclamation to that effect having been issued yesterday. It is five months ago since the Chinese Government broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, and cleared the German officials (with some few exceptions) out of China. In February last the Chinese Government protested to Germany against her policy of submarine warfare unrestricted by international law. A month elapsed and there was no reply, and China thereupon followed up her protest by a rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany. In its formal Note to Germany the Chinese Government complained that Germany had ignored China's protest, and had continued to prosecute an unrestricted submarine warfare, with the result that Chinese lives and property had been lost. Germany in a Note to the Chinese Government on March 10th declared her willingness to open negotiations with China with a view to adopting means to protect Chinese lives and property, but as at the same time Germany announced her determination not to modify her policy of submarine warfare, it was clear that Germany's idea of protecting Chinese lives and property was to require the Chinese Government to deny itself, in the interests of Germany alone, of the rights to freedom of transport on the high seas which international law clearly gave to a Neutral Power. China realised this and broke off relations.

In the intervening few months Germany's attitude towards international law has undergone no change, and China has at length followed up her protest to its logical conclusion in a declaration of war. Following upon the rupture of diplomatic relations, all the German diplomatic and consular officials received their passports, and all but three or four of them left the country. The Chinese authorities at the same time, as a measure of protection, took possession of the German shipping which had been refueling in Chinese ports since the beginning of the war. For the rest, the Germans in China—who number now about 3,500 all told—were allowed to carry on their business. Since it became known that China was on the point of declaring war, they have been greatly concerned to know what is to happen. Were they all to be interned, as in Siam, or was the policy adopted by the United States and Japan to be followed by the Chinese Government? The decision is now announced. Those who wish to leave the country will be granted passports if they apply for them within five days. If they choose to remain they will be protected in their lives and property by the Chinese Government, but they will not be permitted to travel.

The first effect of the declaration of war is the abrogation of all treaties with the enemy Powers, and this will involve the immediate

cessation of payments to Germany under the Boxer Protocol and the Loan agreements. In interest in loans and instalments of Boxer Indemnity China has been paying to Germany something like two million pounds sterling annually, and with this source of revenue dried up it is probable that a good many Germans in China would prefer internment to freedom and poverty. At all events the suspension of payments will in itself impose considerable restrictions upon their intriguing activities. They have gambled heavily in the hope of staving off a declaration of war, and they have lost.

From time to time since the outbreak of the war protests have been raised against enemy subjects being allowed to remain in the British Concessions in China, whence they have carried on a strong anti-British propaganda amongst the Chinese. When Ministers have been interrogated on the subject in the House of Commons they have put forward the argument that China's sovereignty has to be considered. Great Britain being only a perpetual leaseholder of these concessions. Mr. GERSHON STEWART on one occasion asked whether the Germans in a British concession did not occupy the position of a lodger, and whether if a person had an undesirable lodger in the house it was necessary for him to refer to the ground landlord before he could be turned out? But the Government would not be drawn into a discussion of the point. Now that China has definitely come into the war against Germany more is likely to be heard of this question, and there may be some hope now of seeing enemy subjects bundled off the British concessions. The German Concessions will be cancelled as a matter of course.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Jenkin have returned to the Colony from Japan.

The old Yokohama United Club and Club Hotel property, has been sold by auction under instructions from the liquidator. It was bought by Mr. L. J. Grimmesey for 165,000 yen.

A project is afoot in Japan to establish a shipbuilding yard at Tempo Shinden. It is intended to build seven shipbuilding slips, capable of taking vessels of the 10,000-ton class.

There was an exceptional rise in Exchange this morning, the opening rate being 2/10½ demand, 13/16d. above yesterday's closing rate. This afternoon there was no further change.

The cases of communicable disease reported in the Colony last week were 1 fatal case of plague; 4 (3 fatal) enteric fever; 2 (fatal) puerperal fever; and one case of smallpox. All were Chinese.

A fitter in the employ of the China Light and Power Company died at the Tung Wa Hospital at Kowloon yesterday as the result of falling from a ladder which was placed against an electric standard in Jordan Road, Kowloon. It is believed that the deceased trampled a live wire.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Timmerscheidt, a former manager of the Deutsche Asiatic Bank in Hongkong, whose tragic suicide at New York is reported in another column, will be remembered socially as a very fine violin player.

News has reached the Colony of the death at sea of Mr. George Cormack, second assistant auditor in the service of the Hongkong Government. Mr. Cormack left the Colony on the 6th inst. for Wei-hai-wei to make the annual audit there on behalf of the Imperial Government. He died at sea on the 11th inst. Mr. Cormack, who was only 35 years of age, was accompanied by his wife, with whom the deepest sympathy is expressed in her aid bereavement, more particularly as she had just recovered from an illness of some weeks duration just prior to her departure for Wei-hai-wei. Mr. Cormack, who was appointed to the Imperial Civil Service in 1900, and was assistant auditor at the Gold Coast in 1911, joined the Hongkong Civil Service in August, 1912, and had this been nearly five years in the Colony.

CHINA DECLARES WAR.

THE REGULATIONS GOVERNING ENEMY SUBJECTS.

A Proclamation declaring war against Germany and Austria was issued in Peking yesterday morning.

A censorship of the mails and telegraphs has been established.

The Peking Correspondent of the "Chinese Mail" telegraphs to-day:

Regulations governing enemy subjects have been issued by the Ministry of the Interior. Enemy subjects are allowed five days in which to apply for passports to leave the country, if they wish. All enemy subjects must register. Their lives and property will be protected. They will also be allowed to entrust their property to persons for safe custody, subject to official approval. They will not be permitted to travel and newcomers will not be permitted to land. All literature circulated by enemy subjects is prohibited.

The Austrian Minister was handed his passports yesterday, and the German Bank was closed by the Chinese Government.

THE GOVERNMENT'S PURCHASE OF "LYBHOLT."

QUESTIONS BY THE HON. MR. POLLOCK.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., has given notice of his intention to ask the following questions at to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council:

With reference to the vote taken at the last meeting of the Council for the purchase of "Lybholt" for Government Quarters:

- (i) Is it not the usual practice to get an Officer in the Government Civil Service to bid on behalf of the Government in cases where the Government desires to acquire property?
- (ii) Was there any special reason for secrecy on the part of the Government in the present instance?
- (iii) Did not such secrecy result in the Government having to pay a bigger price for the property than it would otherwise have done?

THE STORM AT CHUNG CHOW ISLAND.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO THE FISHING FLEET.

The storm of Monday last did considerable damage at Chung Chow Island.

Six large junks and more than thirty sampans were totally wrecked and the damage sustained by the fishery is estimated at several thousand dollars.

The missionaries' matched church and also a number of other matcheds were blown down during the gale. No loss of life, however, has yet been reported.

AN ARMED ROBBERY AT LYEE MOON.

At about midnight on the 11th instant five men, armed with daggers and bamboo poles, broke into the residence of a Chinese married woman, in the Ma-Fu-tai village, at Lyee Moon, and threatened to stab her to death if she raised an alarm.

After ransacking the dwelling, the robbers stole jewellery and clothing to the total value of \$44; and then made good their escape.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT IN QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

A Chinese schoolboy, eleven years of age, whilst crossing Queen's Road East yesterday, was struck by motor car No. 82 and removed to his home suffering from minor injuries.

In attempting to avoid hitting the boy the driver of the car ran into an occupied rickshaw. Although the rickshaw was damaged as a result of the collision the occupant was uninjured.

A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA and DIARRHOEA REMEDY is a most powerful, safe, and reliable remedy for all intestinal ailments. One dose relieves, a second dose rarely necessary to effect a cure. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The seventh ordinary yearly meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held this morning at 11.30, at the Company's offices.

Mr. A. G. Gordon presided, and there were present Messrs F. Maitland, E. J. Grist, M. W. Mark, T. F. Hough, H. R. B. Hancock, P. Toster, A. H. G. Jackson, J. J. Bryan, W. Logan, P. C. Potts, E. M. Raymond, G. P. Lammer, A. K. Henderson, Yuen Chong, and Mr. J. Fisher, (acting secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the Meeting, after which:

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen: The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time I will follow the usual course and with your permission take them as read. Orders during the year under review have been plentiful, and to meet the growing demand for a heavier class of work offered, we have arranged to begin, without delay, to lay down two more sets of Patent Radio Furnaces, and contemplate, later, building two extra furnaces, which will enable us to accept urgent orders for work which cannot be executed without considerable delay and expense to our clients. This will also enable the Company to make soft Ingot Steel for forging purposes to take the place of home orders which cannot be fulfilled, owing to the difficulties of transport and Government restriction against the export of steel material leaving British ports. If this state of affairs continues, we may still increase our output by making further additions to the plant, to meet the urgent demand for soft, Ingot Steel. The encouragement given to this Company by further its endeavours to supply the wants of its present constituents has caused your Managers with the sanction of the shareholders to increase its capital to \$1,000,000. A scheme is already in hand for its reconstruction under a Board of Directors, which will be fully explained to the public later, when it is hoped the extra capital will be forthcoming to enable the Company to proceed with an installation to meet all further requirements. As for China, and its awakening, about which so much has been written, we feel that when the war is over things will begin to move. Even during the last three years while Europe has been locked in a death struggle, China has not remained stationary. A survey is in progress for a line which will certainly develop portions of the country through which flows the West River, and give a stimulus to trade in Kwangsi, where, it is known, there are deposits of coal and iron, as well as of tin and antimony. I am not therefore pessimistic as to the future of Kwangsi or Kwangtung if the authorities will only encourage local enterprise. Recent events have shown that, in Canton there is a desire to stimulate the development of mineral enterprises in the Province, and I feel sure the day is not far distant when coal and iron will be shipped to Hongkong in large quantities. We have been inundated with offers to supply us with iron ore and other minerals. To give you some idea of these offers I will read you one amongst them:—

To A. G. Gordon, Esq.

DEAR SIR—At your request we beg to inform you that at last we have got permission from the Chinese Government to reopen the iron mine in Kwangsi Province. This iron mine occupies an area of forty square miles, and at present there are about three hundred labourers at work.

The output of Iron Ore is about 800 piculs daily. If more labourers are engaged for the work we can supply you monthly under contract, either 50 or 100 thousand piculs. In case of insufficient output according to contract of ore to be delivered to the Company, we will of course be responsible for any loss incurred thereby, and we are quite ready to furnish a guarantee if required.

We have had samples tested and analysed and find them very rich in Manganese; in fact, everything is very satisfactory and indicates a great future for this Company. However as we are working on the process of melting down scrap steel with other mixtures added. The supply of iron ore does not affect our present Crucible Installation; it only affects the progress mentioned in my remarks at the last General Meeting, namely:—

"Until such time as the Foundry has been allowed on this item, and considering the value of same as originally purchased for \$5,000 and taken over on formation of the Company for \$2,000, therefore standing at that figure, it represents an asset well within its value. We are only working on the fringe as it were of the complete process, which enables the Company amongst other things to manufacture Tool Steel, Razor Steel, Locomotive Wheels and Tyres, Crossings, Points and Chairs, Axles and Chain Links, Car Wheels, Propeller Blades, Ship Stern Frames, Hydraulic Cylinders, etc., and anything and everything required in the Steel Casting Line."

Pardon, gentlemen! I have raised my all in this venture, against advice to the contrary, knowing for many years that sooner or later the growing demand for Steel Material (long before the war,) justified the experiment, and no one knows better than I do the vicissitudes of good and bad fortune through being determined to fight against all difficulties. I am therefore anxious to see the consummation of my life's work, i.e. the Hongkong, which has been my home for over 40 years, should keep the position, she rightly holds to-day, as being one of the most progressive enterprises of the British Empire. (Applause.) I can think of nothing more that would be interesting to Shareholders, but if there are any questions I shall be pleased to answer them, before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Chairman then proposed that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. F. MAITLAND, in seconding the motion, said:—I beg to second the adoption of the report, and accounts as presented. It is pleasing to us last arrive at the dividend paying state and I hope Shareholders will receive an annual return in future. Certainly our General Managers have had a hard struggle, and all Shareholders should congratulate them on the results of the past two years' working which show a net revenue of no less than \$43,952.37 or 54½% on our capital. The Company has suffered in the past and is still retarded by lack of Capital. The General Managers have consequently had to utilize profits to pay for improvements and enlargements and in holding bigger stocks for current work. And yet it is impossible for them to entertain but a proportion of the orders submitted. With an increase of Capital it appears evident that the success of the Company is assured. With these few remarks I have pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

The motion was carried unanimously. Mr. T. F. HOUGH then said:—Gentlemen: The clear statement of facts we have just heard read is to my mind conclusive that something should be done, and it would seem that the enterprise is such a good one that it should appeal to the investing Hongkong public not only as a good investment but as a sound patriotic movement, and I should be glad to see the matter brought fully to the notice of the public and would suggest that the necessary measures be adopted to do so.

Replying, the CHAIRMAN said:—I am greatly obliged to Mr. Hough for the suggestion, and think that there are many Chinese gentlemen who are only waiting a lead from the foreign community to interest themselves in this matter. I am sure something will be done to forward the interests of the company if foreigners will only take an interest in it.

Mr. T. F. HOUGH then said:—"I would propose the following: that an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders be convened for an early date, to which the Public be invited to be present, when the matter will be fully considered and a list opened for signature of those gentlemen who are willing to take shares."

Mr. A. H. G. JACKSON seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. H. R. B. HANCOCK proposed, and Mr. BERNARD BROWN be elected auditor for the forthcoming year, and the motion was carried.

The Chairman then announced that the Dividend Warrants were ready and could be had on application.

This terminated the business of the meeting.

and did exist at that time, a Foundry in the Colony capable of turning out what was precisely required; and doubtless it will interest the patriotic Hongkong public to know that this Company was asked by the Government on behalf of Russia if its resources could be made available for the supply of Munitions of War, and a reply was sent to the effect that its resources were such that at the time three tons in Cast Steel Shells or Ingots for making shells could be supplied each day and that if required, additional plant could be put in four or five months to supply forty-five tons a day guaranteed. (Applause.) Therefore Gentlemen, you will see that this Company on behalf of the Colony, offered to do its best in the common cause. Speaking from a very long experience of this Colony's progress the position it holds to-day in the commercial world, owing to its great shipping facilities and advantages for shipbuilding and other industries requiring the supply of iron and steel material, and which is of paramount importance to the future interests of this port, it would be disastrous to allow what has already proved to be such an unqualified success to fail, at this stage for want of capital, and fall into the hands of other nationals to reap the benefit of enterprise which has clearly proved the necessity for such an undertaking. (Applause.) The chairman call in Mr. Anton's speech at the launching of the two vessels on Saturday the 4th inst. at Kowloon Docks sounded the right note in its most telling atmosphere i.e. amongst the shipping and engineering capitalists and experts of Hongkong and surrounding districts. He said:—

The shipbuilding yards here had very many advantages over the shipbuilding yards at home. But they had one disability and that was they had to get the steel out from home, also ship plates and boiler plates. He could see the possibility of having their own Steel Works in Hongkong soon. They had iron ore very near here with lots of coal in Kwangtung and it only needs a certain amount of enterprise to have these steel Works established.

"We have iron ore very near here" says Mr. Anton. I have already stated that good iron ore is to be obtained in the neighbouring provinces of China, but if the iron mine near here is good why do the owners not work it themselves? They are capitalists and with pig iron at its present value it seems strange that no effort has been made to develop such a wonderful find, and if so rich in Manganese etc., as it is stated to be, is it not reasonable to suppose it would have been taken in hand years ago to demonstrate to the public the quality of its ore. The owners must have their doubts about its financial success; the Ore is offered for sale with all its alluring qualities, but they go no further. If this mine has any commercial value, and can produce Pig Iron up to the necessary specified standards I have no doubt but that the Hongkong Steel Foundry Company alone could install a Plant for milling steel material up to say three thousand tons per month.

If those who "prattle" about having Hongkong's interests at heart will be up and "doing" instead of (may I use the word) "bluffing" business might result. I have on the table estimates only arrived a short time ago giving us details of the latest method of steel production from the ore to the time it is used for building purposes. We are informed it would not pay to erect an installation below one hundred tons per day—3,000 tons per month; therefore we have the cost of such an installation with rolling mills and foundry complete, and the estimated cost of such laid down in Hongkong. So you see we have not been asleep in this matter. And now, gentlemen, what more is wanted? I am confident that if we had the necessary capital subscribed there would be little (if any) difficulty in getting into communication with the proper authorities, as from information on hand they seem to be only too anxious to deal direct with responsible bodies instead of middlemen who are so anxious to squeeze out blood before life begins. As a result of our endeavours we learn that new mining laws have at last been drafted which are likely to prove acceptable to the Treaty Powers and at the same time prove of immense benefit to China. We can only hope that the Cabinet changes in Peking will not result in the new draft being pigeon-holed and forgotten.

Depreciation.—Before I close I should like to say a few words on the question of depreciation. We have for some years past allowed 10 per cent. and at the same time the upkeep, which is a very heavy item, has been charged to working account. The furnaces to-day, with the constant renewals, are in as good a condition as when installed; nevertheless it would be hopeless to expect our business to be on a sound and safe basis if no depreciation were provided. The shareholders might be more pleased with the accounts, but our assets would be standing at a fictitious figure. Therefore it is clear that, if provision be not made for depreciation each year, the time will come when new Capital must be introduced into the business to enable the assets to be acquired for continuance on more modern methods.

Patent Process.—No depreciation has been allowed on this item, and considering the value of same as originally purchased for \$5,000 and taken over on formation of the Company for \$2,000, therefore standing at that figure, it represents an asset well within its value. We are only working on the fringe as it were of the complete process, which enables the Company amongst other things to manufacture Tool Steel, Razor Steel, Locomotive Wheels and Tyres, Crossings, Points and Chairs, Axles and Chain Links, Car Wheels, Propeller Blades, Ship Stern Frames, Hydraulic Cylinders, etc., and anything and everything required in the Steel Casting Line."

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE COLONIES AND THE WAR.

TRIBUTE BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

London, Aug. 14.—In the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking on the Colonial Office vote, said that the fine part the Dominions had played in the war required description. The part the Dominion troops had taken in the war was well known to the world, especially to their enemies. They had made their mark, and whether they came from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Newfoundland or South Africa, they had shown themselves worthy of the best traditions of the British Army, and greater praise could not be bestowed upon any soldier.

Mr. Long said that the Dominions had made great sacrifices in other directions and many of the Dominions had suffered severely owing to the limitation of imports to the United Kingdom. He thought many people failed to realise the greatness of the sacrifices imposed upon the Dominions in that connection. They were bearing a very heavy war expenditure and were simultaneously called upon to bear a very heavy burden owing to the interference with their trade. He paid a tribute to the magnificent patience and goodwill with which the Dominions had made this sacrifice. There was no foundation for any criticism that any part of the Empire had not done its full share in the war. He pointed out the great difficulties in the more remote parts of the Empire where, frequently, the natives were left even for lack of facilities. He was constantly receiving proofs of the admiration of the native races for Great Britain and their loyalty to the King and devotion to British interests, and he read, in connection with this, messages from British East Africa, the Indian Association and Zanzibar.

Referring to gifts in kind, he said that although many were small, it was not the amount but the spirit in which the gift was made that mattered. (Cheers.) Mr. Long emphasised that this loyalty and trust in Great Britain should be encouraged and justified by our own future treatment of the natives and the conduct of affairs affecting them closely. (Cheers.) He mentioned that conscription had been enforced in British East Africa, Uganda, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Malay States and conscription was being considered in other places. Hongkong had found it impossible because every white man was already a volunteer and the Crown Colonies had fully done their duty. Mr. Long paid a warm tribute to the patience, resignation and goodwill with which they had also borne the hardships of import restrictions.

Regarding German East Africa, it was sometimes suggested that the campaign ought to be brought more rapidly to a conclusion. He had never realised, until he had had the assistance of those just returned from East Africa, how stupendous were the physical difficulties, and in our pre-occupation on the West Front, we sometimes failed to give full credit to the gallant men in East Africa, whether commanders, soldiers or natives. The latter were performing most invaluable work as carriers.

Mr. Long paid a tribute to those civil servants who had been refused commissions and who were carrying on, quietly, often dull and dreary tasks.

He regretted that Australia had not been represented at the Imperial Conference. He rejoiced that a great step had been taken by the direct representation of India. Overseas representatives had frequently expressed to him the hope that the resolutions that had been passed would not be pigeon-holed, and he had assured them that he would do his best to ensure that effect would be given to the resolutions as early as possible.

Referring to Imperial preference, Mr. Long said that the question had not been rendered less difficult by

the war. Obviously, any policy of preference must be framed so as to meet the views of the Allies. The subject demanded continued consideration. The Prime Minister had appointed a committee of Ministers and the representatives of all departments concerned, himself presiding, with the object of reporting as to the best methods and the machinery by which effect could be given to the body of the resolutions. The task was not easy, but it ought to be undertaken, and he was directed to say that the establishment of this committee, at any rate, evidenced the Government's intention to take all the steps it could to give effect to the resolutions of the Conference. Mr. Long concluded: "I believe the result of the Conference will strengthen our prosecution of the war and help us to take some steps after the war to reap the full advantage of the lessons we have learned, and to make the Empire stronger and more powerful than before the war. The discussions at the Conference were carried on in a spirit of toleration, and every Overseas Minister had shown high patriotism and an unselfish desire to promote the interests of the Empire. For example, with regard to the islands in the Pacific and the African Colonies, nothing struck me so much as the determination of the representatives not to dogmatise or to attempt to lay down the law by saying this or that must be done. What they really desired was that we should realise how strongly their feeling is but it did not originate in a desire for increased territory or any question of that kind. Their desire was that after the war there should be a permanent peace for the world, and security for the Empire. The knowledge we have of the past efforts of the Dominions and the Crown Colonies, together with the experience we have gained at the Imperial War Conference all show that in the supreme moment of our national history, the whole Empire is one and is prepared to use its resources and to make a combined effort to secure final and complete victory. (Cheers.)

Lord Caveendish-Bentley advocated the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the resources of the Crown Colonies.

Sir G. Toulmin stated that he considered their development more important than Preference.

Mr. Macmaster declared that there was strong opposition throughout the Empire against the retrocession of the German African Colonies and the Pacific Islands.

Mr. Steel Maitland, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies, replying on the debate, said that money and not the knowledge of their resources, was what was required for the development of the Crown Colonies. He referred to the difficulty, at present, in obtaining expert members of the proposed Imperial Development Board, and dwelt on the extraordinary way in which the resources of the Empire had been organised for war service. Henceforth it would be possible to develop the resources enormously, for peace or war.

The vote was adopted.

BRITISH TRIADE.

INCREASES IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

London, Aug. 14.—The increase in exports is £2,510,578, and imports £13,449,987, as compared with July last year.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

London, Aug. 14.—The Press Bureau announces that the Grand Committee has made arrangements for the Irish Convention, on August 21, to discuss schemes of the Dominion type.

THE GERMAN AND ENGLISH LAW.

Mr. J. Harris Vickery, formerly private secretary to the United States Ambassador in Berlin, speaking at the Aldwych Club on "English Law Reform," said that he had received a German book which was a remarkable digest of English law. It had been prepared to further those processes of "peaceful penetration" from which the German was reaping a rich harvest when the war broke out, and from which he hoped to reap a further harvest after hostilities. The Germans, having already codified their own law, thought that it was time to codify the English law, not for our benefit, but for their own. The work was begun in 1905, and he received the 11th volume four months ago. No doubt the enemy had profited by the Napoleonic experience, and the result was that the German code was on the desk of every German business man as part of his ordinary equipment.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE AIR RAID.

LONDON THE OBJECTIVE.

London, Aug. 14.—Reports of pilots show conclusively that the air raid on Sunday was making for London.

On sighting the large number of our aeroplanes which were sent up against them, the Germans turned abruptly and made the best of their way out to sea again, dropping bombs at Southend and unloading the rest when at sea.

The action of the anti-aircraft guns greatly assisted our fighting squadrons.

THE CASUALTY LIST.

The total number of deaths at Southend is 32, including 13 women and 9 children. Forty-three persons including 18 women and 12 children, were injured.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

London, Aug. 13.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

There was increased hostile artillery firing southward of the Arras-Cambrai road, also in the Neuport sector.

Our aeroplanes heavily bombed four aerodromes. The enemy aircraft were aggressive.

We brought down nine enemy machines and drove down eight. Seven of our machines are missing.

FRENCH CONTINUE TO PROGRESS.

London, Aug. 13.—A French communiqué states:—The artillery duel continued most lively.

The Germans, between Cerny and Croisne, again attempted to eject us from the trenches which we carried south of Ailette. All their attacks were repulsed.

We appreciably made progress eastward of Rheims, which received 850 shells, of which some were incendiaries. Four civilians were killed and two injured.

There were violent artillery actions in Champagne, on Mount Cornillet, on both banks of the Meuse, and the Forest of Parroy.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report transmitted by wireless, states:—We repulsed strong French attacks northward of the Loos-Soissons road and southward of Ailette.

A German official report, transmitted by wireless, states:—Our aviators attacked England.

They bombed, with good results, the military works at Southend and Margate.

One aeroplane is missing.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

RUSSO-RUMANIAN OFFENSIVE CONTINUED.

London, Aug. 13.—A Russian official report transmitted by wireless, states:—We, supporting the Rumanians, drove back the enemy in the Okna-Grozeghi region.

We captured a series of heights and are continuing the offensive.

We repulsed counter-attacks in the Sionku Valley.

We have captured 600 prisoners. The Rumanians are obstinately attacking in the direction of Focani, and we hold positions westward of the Focani-Ajud railway.

A counter-attack yielded 500 prisoners.

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official report transmitted by wireless, states:—We extended our gains southward of the Tross Valley.

We captured Pannic, overcoming a desperate defence.

We repulsed attacks between the Buzac and the Danube.

AEROPLANE LOSSES.

ACCORDING TO A GERMAN REPORT.

Our adversaries in the month of July lost 24 balloons and 213 aeroplanes. We lost 60 aeroplanes.

AMERICAN OIL STEAMER SUNK.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The American oil tank steamer *Campana* was sunk on the 6th inst. off Iceland.

Forty-seven survivors were landed. It is believed that the Captain and four of the *Campana's* armed guards are prisoners on the submarine.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMER MISSING.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 13.—The coasting steamer *Malanga*, bound from Brisbane to Rabaul, has been missing for ten days. Searches for the vessel have proved fruitless.

The *Malanga* carried a crew of forty, and there were several passengers aboard.

U.S. PROHIBITS AIRCRAFT EXPORTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Neutrals are showing orders for aeroplanes at such a rate that in order to confine the supply to itself, the United States Government has prohibited the export of aircraft.

MARTIAL LAW IN SPAIN.

STRIKE ASSUMES REVOLUTIONARY TENDENCY.

Madrid, Aug. 13.—Martial law has been declared throughout Spain.

The Military Authorities in the Provinces have been ordered to assume complete control.

It is stated that the major part of the labouring classes are anxious to continue work.

Only the Madrid newspapers are appearing. Those employing non-union labour have been promised Government protection.

The strike has assumed the character of a general movement with a revolutionary tendency.

The culling up of the Reservists has been authorised, to prepare for emergencies.

Disturbances are reported from different points.

All is quiet in the capital.

In the evening, the strike still continued peaceful. The bakers, gas and tram-workers are still working.

There was a feeble attempt to hold up the trams at Barcelona and Sanse, but it was easily suppressed.

MR. BARNES SUCCEEDS MR. HENDERSON.

London, Aug. 13.—The Press Bureau announces that Mr. G. N. Barnes has been appointed to the War Cabinet.

Prior to the announcement, it was unofficially stated that the Labour members of the Government had unanimously approved of his acceptance of the appointment as the Labour representative.

ITALY'S MAN-POWER.

Rome, Aug. 14.—An order has been issued for the re-examination of the classes of 1874 to 1899.

THE CAINE ROAD COLLAPSE.

TO-DAY'S EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST.

THE VERDICT.

The inquest by Mr. J. R. Wood and a jury was resumed this afternoon.

Mr. W. L. Leach, of Messrs. Leigh & Ormange, was recalled. He said that he visited the scene of the collapse this morning and examined the foundations of the wall.

Witness was satisfied with the foundations, as they were down on hard earth.

His Worship (to witness): Mr. Little has suggested that the water which was alleged to have caused the collapse of the wall may have come from a spring in the hillside.

Witness: I don't think so. There is no evidence of it.

In answer to questions by Mr. Bowley the witness said that he had measured what was left of the foundations of the wall. It measured 4 feet 6 inches.

Witness contradicted Mr. Little's statement that the foundations of the wall were laid in brown earth. The foundations of the wall were laid on solid ground.

With regard to Mr. Little's statement that the wall was not built of square stones, the witness said that he never saw a retaining wall in the Colony that was built of square stones.

The witness had never seen a retaining wall in the Colony that was built better than the wall that had collapsed.

Mr. Bowley: Mr. Little yesterday stated that the work of building the wall in question had been "scamped."

In this true?

Witness: Certainly not.

Mr. H. W. Bird, of Messrs. Palmer & Turner, was also recalled. He said he had this morning inspected the remains of the retaining wall. The witness stated that the foundation of the wall had been laid in black earth and boulders.

In the witness's opinion the water which was alleged to have caused the wall to collapse came from the surface of the playground. If the water had come from a spring in the hillside it could not have been coming through the hillside as the result of the recent heavy rainfalls.

The witness had had considerable experience in building retaining walls in the Colony. Really squared stones were seldom used. Stones of various shapes, roughly squared, were usually used in building retaining walls.

After other witnesses had been recalled, the Coroner addressed the jury and summarised the facts of the case as brought out in the evidence.

The Jury after a short retirement found that death was due to asphyxiation caused by the collapse of the wall, as the result of an abnormally heavy rainfall.

No responsibility attached to the builder of the wall or to the architect who supervised the work at the time of the collapse.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be at hand. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

GERMAN BANK MANAGER'S SUICIDE.

FORMER MANAGER OF THE D.A. BANK IN HONGKONG.

A LEAP FROM A 10-STORY BUILDING.

Herr Timmerscheidt, who was formerly manager of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank in Hongkong, has committed suicide in New York.

The following account is taken from the *New York Times*:—

The suicide of Richard Adam Timmerscheidt, once manager of a German bank and representative of important German interests, who threw himself out of a window of his apartment on the tenth floor of the house at 200 West Fifty-ninth Street early yesterday, was followed by the disclosure last night that he has been interviewed on several occasions by the Federal authorities in relation to the activities of secret agents.

The fact that the last interview took place not more than seven days ago led to a report that he had been under surveillance as one of the men who had been giving Germany information of troop movements, but this was denied.

"It is true," said John C. Knox, Assistant United States Attorney, "that the Federal authorities had occasion to question Mr. Timmerscheidt, but nothing was learned as the result of these interviews offering a reason for the suicide."

A similar statement was made by Captain William M. O'Leary, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation for the New York District.

Mr. Timmerscheidt had asked him for information having no relation to his own actions. Like Mr. Knox, he knew of no reason for the suicide.

Timmerscheidt threw himself out of the window shortly before 8 o'clock in the morning. He had severed the veins in his wrists with a safety razor and there was evidence to show that he had laid down to die in the bath-tub, but evidently had grown impatient and had jumped from the window.

Up to 1908 he had been manager of one of the foreign departments of a bank, Thalmann & Co., at 25 Broad Street.

According to a statement made by a member of this firm, he then left to accept a place in the foreign department of the Disconto Bank in Berlin, at a large salary. He left that place to become manager of the Hongkong branch of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, which has close affiliations with the German Government.

At the outbreak of the war he returned to New York, leaving his wife, who is an English woman, and their children in London. It was understood that he came back to the city as the representative here of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, but efforts yesterday to learn details of his business were not entirely successful.

At 41 Broad Street, where he had an office, a clerk told reporters that he did not know what Timmerscheidt's business was. The office itself appeared too small in which to carry on a very extensive business, and it was later explained that it was used mainly as a place to receive mail and keep records.

Officials of Leadenhall, Thalmann & Co. explained that since 1909 they had very little to do with Timmerscheidt. "Richard Timmerscheidt was in our employ, in our foreign exchange department, from 1909 to 1909, when he had an opportunity to improve his position."

He became manager of the German Asiatic Bank, Hongkong branch. Mr. Timmerscheidt was visiting this country at the outbreak of the war. He had a small personal account with us, and these are the only business relations we have had with him since August, 1914.

In August, 1914, due to the fact that one of our partners was an English subject, we abstained from all credit business with German banks, and in accordance with this policy we have not since handled the business of the German Asiatic Bank or any other institution with which Mr. Timmerscheidt was connected.

An effort to obtain from Timmerscheidt's friends information of his secret was not successful. It was learned that he had for many years been a member of the German Club, but no one there knew anything of his affairs or his relations to German business or banking institutions.

Timmerscheidt, it was explained, had, because of his business relations, been on intimate terms with Hugo Schmidt, Director of the New York branch of the Deutsche Bank, who obtained considerable publicity because of his attempt to buy up the output of the Camden Iron Works, but was said to have taken no part in the plot.

At the apartment house in Fifty-ninth Street it was said that Timmerscheidt was a man of quiet habits, who lived like a person of great means, always paid his bills promptly, was pleasant to the elevator porter, and entertained rarely.

An effort to obtain from the building said that about eight months ago Federal agents visited the building, but that he did not associate their inquiries with Timmerscheidt. They inspected the foundations of the building and the roof, but did not explain what they were after.

The apartment was said to be on the third floor, and the building was said to be in his usual pleasant mood, and said "Good night" cheerfully as he stepped out of the car. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Michael Gavin of 403 West Fifty-fourth Street was passing the apartment house when he saw a man at the door of the building. The man was said to be in his usual pleasant mood, and said "Good night" cheerfully as he stepped out of the car. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Michael Gavin of 403 West Fifty-fourth Street was passing the apartment house when he saw a man at the door of the building. The man was said to be in his usual pleasant mood, and said "Good night" cheerfully as he stepped out of the car.

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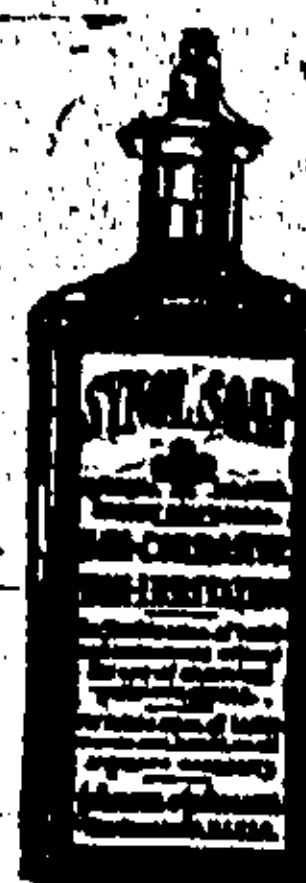
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There is not a single ingredient in SYNOL SOAP that can harm the most delicate skin. On the contrary, its effect is healing, stimulating, and, above all, cleansing.

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ESTABLISHED 1880

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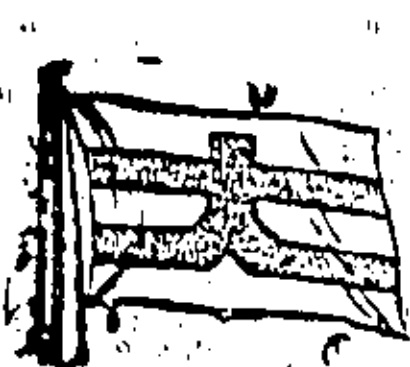
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"MANILA MARU".....Thursday, 16th August at 3 p.m.

"CHICAGO MARU".....Tuesday, 28th August at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Aiping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"BOHAI MARU".....Thursday, 16th Aug. at 10 a.m.

"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 19th Aug. at Noon.

"JOSHIN MARU".....Wednesday, 22nd Aug. at 10 a.m.

"KALUO MARU".....Sunday, 26th Aug. at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	Tons	SALES
"VONDEL".....	10,000	1st September
"ORANJE".....	8,000	12th September
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN".....	15,000	25th September

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	TSINGTAO WEIHAIWEL	Aug. 17, Daylight
SHANGHAI	CHEFOO & TIENSIN	Aug. 17, at Noon
SHANGHAI	ANHU	Aug. 19, Daylight
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Aug. 21, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Aug. 23, at 4 p.m.

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MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MATLS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	LONGSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	CHIPSING	SUNDAY, Aug. 19, Daylight
HAIPHONG	LOASANG	SUNDAY, Aug. 19, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22, Daylight
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji; frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

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Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of disease, impurity, or other impurities of the blood from whatever cause arising. No matter is it limited to the system that it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wherever and in whatever form not with removing all blotches, pimples, spots, warts, acrochions and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and scaly patches, etc. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, indigestion, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, striding, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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AND RETURN.

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HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	FRIDAY, 17th August at 12 Noon
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 24th August at 12 Noon

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
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SHINYO MARU	22,000	7th September
PERSIA MARU	9,000	22nd September
KOREA MARU	38,000	5th October
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	15th October
TENYO MARU	22,000	26th October

† Omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons
ANYO MARU	19,500
KIYO MARU	17,300
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports or call in Japan free of charge.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATE
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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo are being landed at their risk into the "Hazardous" and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bill of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 13th August at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after August 14th, 1917 will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

R. C. MORTON,

General Agent.

Hongkong, August 7, 1917.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "HANNA NIELSEN" Captain L. J. DANIELSEN, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant at 10 A.M.

All Claims must

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due Marseilles	Due London
Colorado	1917	Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due Marseilles if calling about	Due London about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round the World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to.

H. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S. S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5th, - FRIDAY, NOV. 16th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: Connecting with From Colombo

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED

Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Or to Reiss & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SCOTS AT THE FRONT.

EDINBURGH, June 20.

A compliment from the enemy is a thing that need not be ignored. Among the documents discovered by the Highland Territorial Division after the capture of one part of the Messines Ridge was an Army Order informing the German troops that they were opposed to the finest division of the British Army, and that they must be prepared to resist to the last. The sequel was the complete capture of the enemy positions by the Highland Division.

Mr. J. M. Hogg, M.P., and Mr. Harry Lauder, strange collocation, were invited by the Government to visit the lads at the front, to say a word of cheer and sing the songs of home. They reached the Scots immediately after the battle of the Ridge, and Mr. Hogg's reflection runs thus: "Thirty-eight Scottish battalions leapt over the parapet, a greater number of men than we threw on the French at Waterloo, and never a syllable about it was sent by any correspondent to Scotland!" We are told, and can quite believe, that "Harry Lauder was great." He sang everywhere and under all conditions, in the hospital, to men resting on their arms, at the roadside to the men as they came from or went to the trenches, to great numbers of men at prearranged points. One of the concerts was held on the battlefield, and another was dispersed by a heavy shower of German shells. Mr. Hogg says that "Ten thousand men in kilts stood round the platform" on one occasion. "The pipers had given us a great welcome. Protecting aeroplanes hovered around us. The ruins of a French town lay beyond. Then Lauder sang 'The Wee House among the Heather,' and we were all back in Scotland. No formalities, no stiffness, officers and men alike giving themselves up to an afternoon of it, and the obnoxious swelled like nothing I had ever heard before."

A TRAMWAY LOTTERY.

For the last three months the Corporation of Glasgow has been running a lottery across which the word "illegal" was written in large letters. It has only called a halt to a threat by the Secretary for Scotland that he will raise legal proceedings. Passengers on the Glasgow tramway cars were invited to buy penny lottery tickets, as many as they pleased. The bulk of the money realised was devoted to various charities, a small percentage being retained for prizes, which accrued to the holders of certain tickets drawn by lot and declared to be the prize winners. In the first eleven weeks of the scheme an aggregate sum of £16,881 was realised, of which £12,500 was handed over to various charities, £3278 spent on prizes—which consisted either of pictures by well-known artists or of war savings certificates—and the remainder placed on temporary deposit in bank. From the figures it appears that 4,051,593 tickets were sold, sufficient testimony to the popularity of the lottery. But of course neither its popularity nor the fact that deserving charities benefitted to a large extent, has any force in a Court of law, any more than have the moral objections weight in the legal issue. The only legal form of lottery in this country is that known as the Art Union drawing.

Raffles at bazaars, a common form of lottery a few years ago, have been declared contrary to statute and so have numerous forms of guessing competitions in which there is no element of skill or judgment required. But the promoters of the Glasgow tramway lottery declare themselves quite innocent. They will try to get the drawings legalised under the Art Union Act; and with-draw the money prizes. This, however, it is pointed out will not satisfy some tender consciences, and if the Glasgow people persevere there is certain to be strong opposition to the proposed short Act of Parliament by which such drawings are legalised for war purposes "when operated by a publicly constituted body."

THE PEARL NECKLACE CASE.

Lieut. Cecil A. Cameron, who was sentenced in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, in 1911, to three years' penal servitude for attempted fraud in connection with the insurance of a pearl necklace, has received a free pardon from the King. The Order bears that in consequence of the valuable services rendered in the present war by Lieutenant Cameron, the Army Council have advised the King that a free pardon should be granted to him, and His Majesty has been graciously pleased to order under the sign manual that a free pardon should be issued. The trial of Lieutenant Cameron and his wife created a great sensation at the time on account of the youth and social standing of the prisoners and the nature of the charge preferred against them. Lord Dunedin was the presiding Judge, and the charge was that they had conspired to obtain a sum of £6,300, and this consisted of insuring a pearl necklace at Lloyd's for that sum, purporting its loss by robbery in Edinburgh, and then claiming the insurance, "the fact being that no robbery had occurred." The jury returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners, and sentence of three years' penal servitude was passed. Mrs. Cameron did not serve the full term of the sentence. The outbreak of the war gave Lieutenant Cameron an opportunity to redeem himself, which has now been crowned by the gracious act of His Majesty. Throughout the trial, Lieutenant Cameron received a great deal of public sympathy.

VOLUNTEER SEVERELY PUNISHED.

Calcutta, July 19. Karachi, July 18th.—Corporal Westcott, of the Karachi Artillery Volunteers, has been sentenced to undergo 64 days' detention for leaving his post while on active service. Corporal Westcott was on duty with the searchlights at Manori and on the night of May 29th he left his post to rescue the occupants of fishing boats which had overturned during a storm. He went to the engine room to dry his clothes, when his absence was detected by the officer on the rounds.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES \$1.25 and \$2.25

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

All these are sure signs of sluggish treatment through the blood, so don't lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unimpeachable testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular skin or blood complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Over 50 years' success. Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious. Of All Chemists and Druggists. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

The World's Best Blood Purifier.

CURES ALL

SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ander Capt. R. Innes
begun Mr. N. de Journal
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Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Mr. and Mrs. C.
Barber and child Lauriston
Mr. E. R. Bellies Mr. J. Guidon
Mr. P. W. Bell Laurille
Capt. E. Bentley Mr. and Mrs. J. J.
Mr. S. T. Biting Leifson
Capt. & Mrs. Branch Mr. and Mrs. R. W.
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Mr. W. Bullock Mr. A. Lifford
Mr. S. L. Leifson
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PEAK HOTEL.

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Dr. & Mrs. C. Forsyth Shannon
Mrs. E. Gaudiot Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay
Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Smith
Hale Mr. & Mrs. V. Findlay
Mr. F. B. Johnson Smith
Sir Ellis Kadoorie Mrs. Staple Smith
Mr. T. Kring Major-Gen. Ventria
Mr. and Mrs. A. Miss Ventria
Lembalet Lt.-Col. John Ward
Mr. Littayre Mr. G. E. Wetton
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KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs. R. Almond Mrs. McGee
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Chang and child
Mr. D. Clark Mr. W. C. Passmore
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SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."

14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" WEDNESDAY, August 15th
S.S. "ECUADOR" WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12th
S.S. "COLOMBIA" WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10th

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings

Chater Road.

Telephone 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS
Sinking \$15,000,000
Silver \$15,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF \$15,000,000
PROPRIETORS

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Hon. Mr. P. B. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. G. E. Anton, G. T. M. Fikins, Esq.

F. C. Butcher, Esq. C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND

WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two

per cent. per annum on the daily balance

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.

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" 12 " 4 " " " " " " " " " "

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 12, 1917.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is

conducted by the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANKING COR-

PORATION. Rules may be obtained on

application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on

the minimum monthly balances at 3½

PER CENT. per annum. Depositors

may transfer at their option balances of

\$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on

FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT.

per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai

Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1916.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF

INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

1853

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000

RESERVE FUNDS £1,900,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-

PRIETORS £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General

Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year

or shorter periods at rates which will be

quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,

Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF

INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed £1,125,000

Paid-up £925,000

Reserve Fund £600,000

BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business

transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current

Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum

on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits

at rates which may be ascertained on

application.

G. CHAMBERLIN,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, April 16, 1917.

BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—Yen 48,000,000.00

PAID UP CAPITAL—Yen 38,000,000.00

RESERVE FUND—Yen 21,300,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

ANTWERP—HISSEY NAGASAKI

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LEAO-YANG TIENTSIN

LONDON TOKYO

LYONS YOKOHAMA

Interest allowed on Current Accounts

Deposits received for fixed periods at

rates to be obtained on application.

EISEI ONO,

SUMMARY COURT.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Thompson, the Union Trading Company claimed from Lee Wei Hing, a partner in the firm of Lee Brothers, of Swatow, the sum of \$782.48, being damages for breach of contract to take delivery of, and to pay for, 200 cases of window glass.

Mr. J. H. Gardner appeared for the defendant and Mr. M. K. Lo for the plaintiff.

Mr. Gardner explained that the two firms had been doing business together for two or three years, to the extent of about \$20,000. There had been dealings amongst other things, in glass. A contract was entered into whereby the plaintiff firm contracted to sell to the defendant 200 cases of glass which contract was duly ratified in the ordinary way. Before the defendant took delivery of the glass, a portion of it was re-sold to a third party, who proceeded from Swatow to Hongkong, where the plaintiff's business is carried on, and asked permission to inspect the glass. This request was refused and the defendant thereby lost the opportunity of selling the glass to their customer and consequently a certain amount of profit. They therefore refused to take delivery of the glass according to the contract. Furthermore, the customer claimed damages from the defendant firm, since he had been put to considerable expense in going to Hongkong to inspect the glass. The matter was put before the British Consul at Swatow where the correspondence was read and discussed, but nothing was settled.

Mr. Lo, for the plaintiff, contended that the defendant was not, according to the correspondence and other details, mutually arranged, entitled to inspection.

After hearing evidence, his Lordship adjourned the hearing for further argument.

THE MAGISTRACY.

LARCENY FROM A MOSQUE.

A Chinese was this morning sentenced to three months' hard labour by Mr. Wood on the charge of stealing a clock from a mosque in Kowloon.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Mr. Wood this morning sentenced a Chinese woman to four months' hard labour on the charge of being in the unlawful possession of sixteen taels of prepared opium.

TRESPASSING WITHIN MILITARY LINES.

A Chinese caught trespassing within the lines of the 74th Punjab, at Kowloon, was brought before Mr. Wood this morning and fined \$20, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

A WAISTCOAT WITH MANY POCKETS.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning a Chinese woman was charged with the possession of 36 taels of prepared opium other than Government opium.

Revenue Officer Wildin stated that the defendant when arrested was wearing a waistcoat which had many pockets, and a small tin of opium was concealed in each pocket.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge, but after hearing the case, His Worship imposed a sentence of three months' hard labour.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF PIPING.

A Chinese, charged with the larceny of two lengths of gas piping, was brought before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning.

Inspector Brown stated that the defendant was arrested by a Chinese detective whilst carrying the piping in Tong Man Lane.

Mr. Borthwick, Assistant Superintendent of the Gas Company, identified the piping as the property of the Gas Company.

In answer to the charge the defendant stated that a man had employed him to carry the piping to Shaikwan. The stranger was walking behind the defendant but ran away when the latter was arrested.

After hearing further evidence His Worship dismissed the case.

THEFT OF AN INK-POT.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning a Chinese was charged with the theft of a brass ink-pot from a Chinese in Wellington Street and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

"THE BEST OF ALL"

JEYES' FLUID

ALEX. ROSS & Co. (Sole Agents)
4, DES VUEX ROAD, CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
Branches in—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VETTERED THE SHARES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

253,970,367.
I—Authorized Capital \$8,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$4,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,438,500
II—Fire Funds.....\$3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds.....\$7,567,590
Sinking Fund Account.....128,230

253,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch.....\$2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches.....2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department.....337,239
Other Receipts.....478,940

253,970,367
The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Agents.

SILIMPONON (SEBATTIE) COAL

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COWIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPONON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIE, TIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPONON COAL compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIE or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPONON COAL (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

Charts of Sibutu Bay (Sebattie Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,
Sole Agents, COWIE HARBOUR Coal Company, Limited.

1027

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373
Telegraphic Address—
"VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

TANG YUK, Dentist, Successor of the late SIEN TING.

12, AGUAS STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour.....10 cents
Half hour.....20
One hour.....30
Three hours.....70
Six hours.....120
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).....\$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.
Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour.....0.60 cents
Three hours.....\$1.50
Six hours.....2.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).....5.00

III.—In the Hall District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour.....\$0.15 \$0.30
Half hour.....0.30 0.40
One hour.....0.50 0.60
Two hours.....0.70 0.80
Three hours.....1.00 1.20
Six hours.....1.50 1.80
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).....1.50 2.80

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes.....5 cents.
Quarter hour.....15
Half hour.....25
One hour.....40
Every subsequent hour.....20

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour.....5 cents.
Half hour.....15
One hour.....25
Every subsequent hour.....10

III.—Taipo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each hour or part of an hour if the ricksha causes the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile—single.....75 cents.....1 hour.
return.....\$1.00.....2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile—single.....1.50.....2 hours.
return.....2.00.....4 hours.
Beyond 6th to 8th mile—single.....2.00.....2 hours.
return.....2.50.....4 hours.
Beyond 8th to 11th mile—single.....3.00.....3 hours.
return.....4.00.....6 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsim Sha Tsui.

FARES FOR PUBLIC CARRIAGES.

I. Not exceeding per passenger.

From Slaughter House to Sailors' Home.....04 cents.

From Sailors' Home to Government Civil Hospital.....04

From Government Civil Hospital to Clock Tower.....04

From Clock Tower to Race Course.....10

From Clock Tower to Bay View House.....13

From Wanchai Market to Bay View House.....08

From Bay View House to Quarry Bay.....08

II.—In the City of Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour.....10 cents.

Half hour.....20

One hour.....30

Two hours.....50

Three hours.....70

Four hours.....90

Five hours.....1.10

Six hours.....1.30

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.25.

III.—Beyond Victoria.

Not exceeding per passenger.

One hour.....25 cents.

Two hours.....45

Three hours.....65

Four hours.....85

Five hours.....1.05

Six hours.....1.25

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. \$1.50.

If a vehicle is discharged beyond the limits of the City of Victoria half fare extra is to be allowed for the return journey.

IV.—In Kowloon.

Not exceeding per passenger.

Quarter hour.....\$.40

Half hour......60

One hour......80

Two hours.....1.40

Three hours.....2.20

Four hours.....2.80

Five hours.....3.40

Six hours.....4.00

One day from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. 5.00.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 15th at 12.45—No returns from Japan or Shanghai. Pressure has decreased slightly over Luzon, and increased slightly to moderately elsewhere; it is probably highest in the Pacific to the south of Japan. A depression is crossing S. Manchuria and a relatively low area covers the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 60.49 inches, against an average of 58.50 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 16th August—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S. and S.E. winds, light to moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN AUGUST.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of Aug., 1917.

Date	Ends	Begins
Aug. 15th	5.49 a.m.	7.05 p.m.
" 16th	5.49 "	7.05 "
" 17th	5.50 "	7.04 "
" 18th	5.51 "	7.03 "
" 19th	5.51 "	7.02 "
" 20th	5.51 "	7.01 "
" 21st	5.51 "	7.01 "
" 22nd	5.51 "	7.00 "
" 23rd	5.51 "	6.59 "
" 24th	5.52 "	6.58 "
" 25th	5.52 "	6.58 "
" 26th	5.52 "	6.57 "
" 27th	5.54 "	6.56 "
" 28th	5.54 "	6.55 "
" 29th	5.54 "	6.55 "
" 30th	5.54 "	6.54 "
" 31st	5.54 "	6.54 "

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

AUGUST 15, 1917.—S. 11.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction	Force	Weather
W'ostock	6 a.	29.69	67	—	—	—	—
Memuro	6 a.	29.69	67	—	—	—	—
Hokodate	6 a.	29.72	84	85	E	2 b	—
Tokio	6 a.	29.71	82	87	SW	1 b	—
Kobe	6 a.	29.71	82	87	SW	1 b	—
Nagasaki	6 a.	29.74	77	94	—	—	—
Kagoshima	6 a.	29.73	77	94	—	—	—
Oshima	6 a.	29.73	77	94	—	—	—
Naha	6 a.	29.73	77	94	—	—	—
Ishijima	6 a.	29.73	77	94	—	—	—
Bonin Island	6 a.	29.74	73	90	W	1 c	—
Wakhuai	6 a.	29.74	73	90	W	1 c	—
Hankow	6 a.	29.74	73	90	W	1 c	—
Ichang	6 a.	29.74	73	90	W	1 c	—
Kiukiang	6 a.	29.74	73	90	W	1 c	—
Changsha	6 a.	29.74	73	90	W	1 c	—
Shanghai	6 a.	29.72	84	85	E	2 b	—
Gutaifu	6 a.	29.71	82	87	SW	1 b	—
Amoy	6 a.	29.71	82	87	SW	1 b	—
Swatow	6 a.	29.74	77	94	—	—	—
Taihou	6 a.	29.74	77	94	—	—	—
Taichu	6 a.	29.74	77	94	—	—	—
Tainan	6 a.	29.74	77	94	—	—	—
Koshun	6 a.	29.73	77	94	—	—	—
Pesadores	6 a.	29.73	77	94	—	—	—
Cartoon	6 a.	29.74	77	94	—	—	—
Hongkong	6 a.	29.74	80	88	E	1 c	—
Gap Rock	6 a.	29.78	80	88	E	3 a	—
Macao	6 a.	29.69	79	100	SE	4 p	—
Wuchow	6 a.	29.75	79	99	—	—	—
Pakhoi	6 a.	29.75	79	99	—	—	—
Hoihow	6 a.	29.75	79	99	—	—	—
Shulin	6 a.	29.75	79	99	—	—	—
Toumae	6 a.	29.75	79	99	—	—	—
C. S. James	6 a.	29.73	73	16	W	2 b	—
Apurri	6 a.	29.73	73	16	W	2 b	—
Dagupan	6 a.	29.71	81	87	SW	2 b	—
Munila	6 a.	29.72	77	89	—	—	—
Legaspi	6 a.	29.71	77	96	—	—	—
Isoloban	6 a.	29.71	77	96	—	—	—
Isoloban	6 a.	29.71	77	96	—	—	—
Surigao	6 a.	29.75	77	91	—	—	—
Cebu	6 a.	29.75	77	91	—	—	—
Lahuan	6 a.	29.75	80	96	SW	4 b	—

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, b. blue sky, c. drizzled, d. drizzling rain, f. fog, g. gloom, h. hail, i. lightning, o. overcast, p. passing showers, equal, r. rain, snow, t. thunder, v. visibility, w. dew, wol. drizzle.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Barometer.....29.70 29.74 29.75

Temperature.....76 80 87

Humidity.....88 89 74

Direction of Wind.....S S E

Force.....2 2 1

Weather.....b. c. o. r. t. v. w. wol.

Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

Checked, open, or otherwise as the case may be, by the observer on the 15th, 1917.

F. CLAXTON, Director.

Observatory, Aug. 15, 1917.

SHARE REPORT.

AUGUST 15TH, 1917.

Stock and paid up Value	Options 11.30 A.M.	Last Dividend and Date	Approximate Return based on last year's div.	
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$830 a. x. d.	Interim of 22-3/4 s/o 1917.....	6 1/2 p.c.
MARINE INSURANCE.				
Canton	\$50	\$325	\$7 final making \$25 s/o 1916 and Interim of \$18 s/o 1917.....	7 p.c.
North China	\$5	To 140	Int. div. of 16 % = 15/- at 3/6 3/18 \$4.25 per share s/o 1918.....	4 1/2 p.c.
Union	\$100	\$825 a.	Final of \$29 and bonus of \$17 s/o 1916 and Interim of \$30 s/o 1916.....	7 p.c.
Yangtze	\$60	\$197 1/2 b.	\$15 making \$31 for 1915 and special of \$3 on account 1916.....	11 p.c.
FIRE INSURANCES.				
China Fire	\$30	\$140	\$7 and bonus \$2 for 1915.....	6 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$300 b.	\$27 for 1915.....	8 1/2 p.c.
SHIPPING.				
Douglas Steamship	\$30	\$85	Int. of \$5 s/o 1916-1917.....	16 1/2 p.c.
Steamboat	\$15	\$18	\$1.25 for 1916.....	7 p.c.
Indo-China	\$25	\$40 a.	Final of 3/- s/o 1916.....	8 p.c.
(Preferred)	\$25	\$101 1/2	Final of 40/- s/o 1916.....	21 p.c.
(Deferred)	\$25			
"Shell" Transport	\$1	120/- b.	3/- final making 7/- s/o 1916 free of income tax Coupon 28.....	5 1/2 p.c.
"Star Ferry"	\$10	\$29	\$1.65 dividend & 45 cts. Bonus for year ending 30-4-16.....	7 p.c.
REFINERIES.				
China Sugars	\$100	\$96	\$12 for 1916.....	12 p.c.
Malsbon Sugars	P. 30	\$22 b.	P. 5 for 1916.....	13 1/2 p.c.
MINING.				
Kailash	\$1	34/8 b.	Int. div. of 1/- free of income tax making 10% s/o 1916/1917 coupon No. 9.....	7 p.c.
Langkai	\$10	T. 13 b.	Tia. 1 for 1916.....	5 p.c.
Langkai	\$1	\$2.63 b.	1/- interim making 4/- s/o 1916.....	15 p.c.
Tronoh Mines	\$1	23/6	9 % for 1915.....	
Ural Caspians	\$1	32		
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Towloon Wharves	\$50	\$76	8 % for 1916 & bonus \$2.....	9 p.c.
H.K. & Whampoa Docks	\$	\$116	Final \$2.50 & bonus \$6, making \$11 s/o 1916.....	4 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Docks	T. 10	P. 78 b.	Tia. 9 for year ending 30-4-17.....	8 p.c.
HOTELS, LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Hotels	\$5	\$100	Final of \$3 making \$6 s/o 1916.....	5 p.c.
Central Estates	\$10	\$92	\$7 s/o 1916.....	7 p.c.
Hongkong Lands	\$10	\$91	Interim of \$4 1/2 s/o 1917.....	8 p.c.
Lumphrey's Bazaar	\$10	\$6.30 b.	50 cents for 1916.....	7 1/2 p.c.
Towloon Lands	\$30	\$28	\$5 for 1916.....	6 p.c.
West Point	\$50	\$69 b.	Interim of \$3 s/o 1917.....	7 p.c.
Shanghai Lands	T. 50	T. 92	3 % final making 12 % s/o 1916.....	7 1/2 p.c.
COTTON MILLS.				
Woo	\$7.60	T. 162 1/2	Tia. 9 for year ending 31-10-16.....	5 1/2 p.c.
Shanghai Cottons	T. 50	T. 134	Tia. 6 div. a/c year ended 30-6-16.....	5 p.c.
Wong Yik	\$10	T. 151 b. & ca.	Tia. 0.90 for 1916.....	5 1/2 p.c.
Wing Tsang	T. 5	T. 53		
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Singapore-Borneo	\$15	\$7	70 cts. for 1916.....	8 1/2 p.c.
Light & Powers	\$5	\$4 1/2	25 cts. for year ending 23-2-06.....	8 p.c.
Singapore-Provident	\$10	\$7.90	7 cts. for 1916.....	8 p.c.
City Farms	\$5	\$23	\$3 for year ending 31-7-16.....	13 p.c.
Green Islands	\$7 1/2	\$7.10 ca.	80 cents for 1916.....	11 p.c.
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$48 b.	\$2 1/2 s/o 1916/17 Bonus 75 cents.....	8 p.c.
Hongkong Ice	\$22	\$151	\$2 Interim s/o 1917.....	8 p.c.
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$27 1/2	\$1 final and bonus \$1, making \$2.....	10 p.c.
Hongkong Tramways	\$1		Interim of 9 % s/o 1917.....	9 1/2 p.c.
Lat Steel Foundry	\$11	b.		
Lat Tramways	\$10	\$8.10	7 % for 1916/1917.....	7 1/2 p.c.
do. (new)	\$1	90 cents		
Lat Laundry	\$3	\$3.40 b.	25 cents for 1916/1916.....	61 p.c.
Lat Waterboats	\$7	\$13	12 1/2 % for 1916.....	10 p.c.
Lat	\$11	\$6	10 cents for 1916.....	10 p.c.
Lat Powell	\$7	\$6 1/2	50 cents for 1916/1916.....	6 p.c.